SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1911.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mall Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month. DAILY, Per Year ... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year ... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month.

Postage to foreign countries added. All checks, money orders, &c., to be made payable to THE SUN.

Treasurer of the Association, M. F. Laffan, 170 ssau street; Secretary of the Association, D. W. lun, 170 Nassau street.

London office, Effingham House, 1 Arundel street. The daily and Sunday SUN are on sale in ondon at the American and Colonial Exchange. et, Regent street, and Daw's Steamship

Paris office, 6 Rue de la Michodière, off Rue du Quatre Septembre (near Place de l'Opera). The daily and Sunday editions are on sale at Kiosque 12. near the Grand Hotel; Klosque 77. Boulevard des Capucines, corner Place de l'Opera, and Klosque 19. Boulevard des Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to wish to have rejected articles returned they ust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Where the Mexican System Fails.

PORFIRIO DIAZ has frequently been called the "Maker of Mexico," but Mexico is not yet made. It is a State distinctly in process of evolution. Admitting the remarkable work and the splendid achievements of President DIAZ, there remains the question whether his methods have kept pace with results, the question whether methods well adapted to the conditions existing from 1885 to 1900 have been as well adapted to the conditions existing from 1900 to

the earlier period the hand of the autoerat was necessary. The period of which Mexicans speak as the "era of when the autocratic President of Mexrevolutionist himself, shedding his own countrymen's blood, and borne on the crest of an insurrectionary wave." The country at that time, 1877, had a population of about 9,000,000. There were then only some 360 miles of railway in a territory one-quarter as large as the United States. The extension of the system was at first as much a political enterprise. It made possible the many alization of Mexico. With the extension of railway lines for 16,000 miles, with the creation of systems of finance and education, there have come the political unrest and social discontent due to the broadened horizon of several millions of people, a discontent with autocratic form of government. Millions of Mexican peons may take no interest whatis employed to deprive them of their privileges as citizens. That autocracy or despotism is in the main benevolent and constructive does not effectively meet an individual desire to exercise political rights without restriction.

of self-government now desired, and received his due. probably most of them are poorly qualified for it to-day, but a certain number of them seem ready to die in the cause, and trusted leader.

their estates by square miles as we Rome. measure farms and plantations by acres. and open them on feasible terms to small be done, unhampered by financial consolers and so put an end to an instituholders and so put an end to an institusiderations and with the assurance of geria, with the sea. Half way between the siderations and with the assurance of the lynching of Rodriguez in Texas, so dalism of mediæval Europe.

The Senator From Vazoo.

A surprised and grateful country is reminded once more of the existence of the Hon. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS Of Mississippi by these characteristically sage recent remarks, attributed to him by the Columbia State:

" I was in Congress seventeen years, and in all that time I never knew three men of fair intelligence from New York, Calcago and Philadelphia

didate for Justice of the peace at Benton, Miss."

bothering about the intelligence of the Representatives of this town and of Philadelphia who had the happiness of serving in the House with Mr. WILL- trained. IAMS, it is enough to mention three 50 50 Chicago Representatives, Mr. J. R. MANN, Mr. H. S. BOUTELL, Mr. G. E. edge of public affairs.

The proud and patriotic spirit ex-Association at 170 Nassau street. In the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President of the Association, Edward P. Mitchell, 170 Nassau street: "hill billion" and "wood before the sippi. Let us hope that when Mr. WILLIAMS takes his seat in the Senate he will try to look at public questions from a little loftier standpoint than that of a farmers' union candidate for justice of the peace in Benton or Yazoo.

Captain James Cook.

It is a queer freak of fate that Captain James Cook, the greatest and most scientific explorer that Britain, and perhaps the world, has ever produced, has never enjoyed the popular fame, even in his own country, that his achievements deserved. Every schoolboy has heard of his circumnavigations of the earth of course, and has a dim impression that he discovered Australia and New Zealand: but Captain Kipp would be a greater hero to him than Captain COOK if it were not for the fatal misunderstanding with that early KAME-HAMEHA that ended the navigator's career and put his picture in the geographies to arouse unjust indignation at Hawaiian cannibalism.

To the man who gave England one continent and who wiped off the map another that did not exist his country has not yet erected a monument. Now There can be no doubt that during that memorials are being raised to every one, some of the people who understand COOK's greatness and the value of his services to his country and to glorious progress" had its beginning science have undertaken to erect a statue to him in some public place in ico came through chaos to power as a London. They need \$15,000 for this, and in about a year have managed to collect a little more than half that sum in spite of the strength of their appeal:

"To JAMES COOK more than to any other one man is due the fact that to-day Australia and New Zea land are the homes of British people and parts of the British Empire. He more than any other man opened to mankind the Southern Seas. He taught our navy the way to overcome an enemy and military necessity as a commercial more deadly than any that it had to meet in arms the scurvy. And in these days when the nasocial and economic reforms since in- tional interest in Antarctic exploration is so keen stituted. It made possible the nation- It is well to remember that for half a century it was he who held the furthest south record."

There were two reasons which at the first place he was a plain sailor who. whatever his merits as a navigator, was out of the line of promotion in a navy where commissions depended on family methods under a nominally republican and on influence. After he became mate his advancement was extremely slow, and the authorities looked with ever in Mexican politics, but there are disfavor on him and the deeds that thousands of men of higher intelligence brought him into notice. In the second who believe that an autocratic system place his great voyages were made at a time when England was busied with the revolution in America and with the consequent war with France.

has not made up for the blindness of his Nigeria, frankly confessed their igno- and part of the American language? contemporaries. Students and scientific rance and left the hinterland an exasper-It is a well known fact that popular men know the thoroughness and the ating blank broken only by the futile elections in Mexico have been and still value of everything he did from the dotted lines which marked the fancied are a farce. The people of a country time he sounded the St. Lawrence to course of imaginary rivers. may not be properly qualified for unre- Quebec in advance of WOLFE to the last stricted local self-government, but if they brave attack on the northern passage the student might take a late map of think they are it is only a question of around America, when he searched the West Africa, a map like that recently time when they will fight for it. That continent from Puget Sound up into the printed by La Dépêche Coloniale to celeissue is one of the principal causes of Arctic Ocean. He had all the qualities brate a contemporary railroad triumph, the present disorder, a disorder in which for a boys' hero; he was brave, just, and here crossing all the region once there seems to be far more unity of truthful, kind to the savages he met, object than coherence of action. The and the adventures he sought in the that mark completed railroads, or those disaffected might have suffered severely Endeavour and the Resolution, in the dotted lines which on a Canadian map, from burnt fingers if the desired politi- South Seas and the Antarctic waters, for example, forecast the speedy arrival cal freedom had been given them, but were such as they delight in. But some- of a new transcontinental. For in somewhat more elasticity in the system how they have never taken to COOK as French West Africa as in the Canadian employed would doubtless have been they have to explorers who did less well for the central Government. In mighty deeds, like Sir John Franklin 1890 and even in 1900 the people were or STANLEY. Even if London sets up a nearly completed two great railroads of imperfectly qualified for the measure statue to him JAMES COOK will not have

The American Academy at Rome.

The news that the two important and the number would doubtless be American schools at Rome have united. indefinitely increased under a strong and that through the generosity of public minded citizens they have been Another weak point in the Mexican provided with a suitable home and with short break between Thies and Kayes system is the failure thus far to build ample means to prosecute their work, will be spanned. up a strong middle class. Many of the will be gratifying to lovers of art and numerically overwhelming peon class of classical studies. An American na- the navigable Niger was completed last are better off in various ways than they tional institution is now established in year and trains are now running over were twenty years ago, but they are the centre of the past civilization of the 400 miles between Konakry, the port still peons, with little hope of rising in the world, the Rome to which all roads of French Guinea, and Kurussu and Kanthe social scale. The people of Mexico led, and American artists and American kan on the Niger, where it leaves the are divided into two classes, a small scholars will enjoy all the advantages mountains of the Liberian frontier and upper class composed mainly of people that they have so long envied the French of wealth, land owners who measure for with their Acad mie de France at this line stops at Kurussu only for the

and a vast body of poorly paid laborers, both schools is manifest. The new with practically no middle class such as Academy, as a corporate being with an that which forms the great bulk of the official standing, can take action which Atlantic running east to the Niger the people of the United States and the na- neither of the loosely constituted bodies French are also constructing two more tions of Europe. In recent years an that it supplants could. The School of leading north from the Gulf of Guinea, effort has been made through the open- Classical Studies at Rome, like that at ing of public lands to create a class of Athens, was kept up by contributions That from Bingerville in the Ivory Coast small land owners, but it has not been from an association of American col- will ultimately cross the Konakry-Kusuccessful. A Mexican may acquire loges. The Academy was supported public land by settlement and cultiva- by voluntary and uncertain gifts of join the Dakar-Bamaku line. At its tion and the payment of a tax, but only artists and lovers of art. Each did its intersection with the Konakry road is a comparatively few have been able to best under difficulties, with results out Maon, the West Africa junction. comply with the conditions. Sooner or of proportion to the cost. Both can later a way must be found to break up now make systematic plans for the north and will shortly connect the river the immense individual land holdings future, can prepare the work that is to port of Say, where the Niger leaves

Moreover, there will be no duplication of work or clashing of interests where art and philology overlap. It is not for book learning that the student attends the School of Classical Studies; he goes there to supplement his acquired knowledge by the examination of the monuments and antiquities of the Eternal City. The archipologist and the decipherer of inscriptions seek the same objects that the architect, the sculptor and even the painter do.

See and Say a branch is to turn northers west and then west until it reaches the sunfitted for the Presidency. Mexicans certainly have real grievances, but none calling for revolutionary methods. Mexicans west from the Niger at Niamey.

There are other branches, but they are incidental to the larger plan. When it is executed the French will have more than 3,000 miles of railroad, a thousand of which are now in operation. For them the second step in the conquest of this great West African empire will then be ended. The first belonged to the

having New York and Chicago behind it it has gain from the technical knowledge the who ascended the Senegal, crossed the CHIPS OF OLD WORLD POLITICS. as ruch chance as an anti-farmers' union can- artist can give him, and the latter needs divide to the Niger and step by step cut Thus does the Hon. JOHN SHARP lologist in his turn. The two classes of and Portuguese colonies, winning for WILLIAMS make the judicious grieve students will learn more by working France thereby the great valley of the for the defeat of VARDAMAN. Without together than separately, even if we Niger from its source to Say. do not consider the enlightenment that will come to the individuals by the rubbing together of minds differently

The Academy as a recognized American institution will be able to accomexplore their own land, but is unfortu- rail and river route by the Senegal. nately unable to provide the necessary funds. How great her susceptibility is foreign lands for the more rapid excavation of Herculaneum. An official Academy will be listened to more readily and will obtain greater concessions than individuals or associations can, as the recent history of the French and German schools at Rome shows.

One important point about the Acada school, but a meeting place of trained men who are following kindred pur- pear unreasonable or extravagant. suits. There are directors and professors to guide and to help, and there will be lectures and talks too, but the men who have shown at home that they can work independently. The architect, the sculptor, the painter, the archsologist and even the student of philology or of literature, who has shown his talent and thus been fortunate enough to secure a "prize of Rome," must go his own way and only call for such guidance as he thinks he needs. He is there chiefly to have the spell of Italy and of Rome work upon him, for good or for evil. It may make a Corot of him or on the other hand a Bouguereau.

Some day the memories of GOETHE and HEINE and STENDHAL may lead some one to give a promising young writer of English the opportunity to live for a time at the Villa Aurelia. For the present we are proud to see America intrenched on the Janiculum, looking down on the Rome of the forum and the Rome of the Popes, prepared to wrest her share of what Rome can give her of knowledgeand of the artist's craft.

West Africa Junction.

Not far from the centre of that are the Niger forms in its wide sweep from the Liberian to the Nigerian frontier there is a tiny native village, marked on few maps, unknown to newspaper history and utterly lacking in contempotime obscured Cook's exploits. In the rary greatness, which seems to have before it a considerable destiny. Here at this negro village of Maon within a few years four great railroads will meet to make it the railroad junction of West Africa.

If the casual student of recent history which civilization has advanced its frontiers in late years, there is nowhere in this French West Africa. Twenty years ago the geography makers, after laying down a few confident marks on

As a contrast to this earlier ignorance blank he would find the heavy lines Northwest the railroad has arrived.

At the present time the French have penetration from the Atlantic to the Niger valley. From Dakar in Senegal to Bamaku and Kulikuro on the Niger, the two ports whence the steamers start for Timbuktu 600 miles away, nearly 500 of the 600 miles of railroad are completed, and the break is covered by river service on the Senegal. By 1913 the

The second line from the Atlantic to becomes navigable for barges. But moment, and the engineers have al-The gain from the amalgamation for ready completed the survey for an extension 400 miles eastward.

In addition to the two lines from the from the Ivory Coast and Dahomey

The Dahomey line also runs straight

the sculptor and even the painter do, be ended. The first belonged to the sence from New York, Calcago and Philadelphia the sculptor and even the painter do. be ended. The first belonged to the Francisco Juagez Y Androcles.

The classical student has everything to explorers, to the soldiers and sailors New York, March 19.

the assistance of the historian and phi- off the hinterlands of British, German

What the soldiers did politically the engineers are now doing commercially When these railroads are completed they will encircle the West African colonies of other European nations, cut them off from the transit trade of the plish much more than the schools could, vast Niger Valley, and collect and carry Foss, each of whom is more than the even when they acted in harmony. In down to French ports the produce of equal of Mr. Williams not that that the work of exploration and research, this country. In the study of these is high praise—in intellect and in knowl- for instance, it has to meet not only commercial routes there must also be the competition of French and Germans reckoned the thousand miles of the navin the same field but the jealousy of igable Niger from Bamaku to Ansongo pressed in Mr. WILLIAMS's comparisons the Italian Government. National pride that is served by steamers which will makes Italy something like a dog in the meet the railroad from Dakar at Bamanger; she insists that Italians shall maku, where they now connect with the

After the explorers and the engineers will come the administrators, indeed in these matters was shown when Dr. they have already come to Senegal and WALDSTEIN proposed raising money in the districts along the Niger. For the work of organization, of civilization, for enforcing peace, that "French Peace" dear to colonial statesmen of the Third Republic, as well as for developing commerce, the railroads will be invaluable. In the French colonial conception the valley of the Niger, "Notre beau Niger" as FÉLIX DUBOIS calls it in his new book. emy at the Villa Aurelia should be clearly will some day rival that of the Nile in understood. It is not to be a college or fertility. Nor does the testimony of recent travellers make this dream ap-

Before this time comes the railroads must reach Maon. Before this time, too, it is possible that the French will young men who gather there are picked banish the name of Maon, meaningless for them, and replace it by that of one of the great Frenchmen who shared in ture of this West Africa junction would seem assured.

The New York Public Library has barred the works of OLIVER OPTIC. OPTIC'S WORKS are not allowed in the Boston Public Library.—
Boston Transcript.

How long will these prigs abuse ou patience? How far will the unbridled audacity of the book censors exert itself? OLIVER OPTIC barred! At any moment ome wretched, rash, intruding hand may snatch from the public library shelves our holiest treasures, the priceless writngs of MABIE OF VAN DYKE!

The Macon News says of a radiant and rambunctious Georgia statesman: " As crazy as a bedbug and ought to be taken

Are the conditions of political distinction in Georgia the same as they long have een in Kansas?

THE "AMERICAN" LANGUAGE. The Plusser of the Prescript Asks Information.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me to quote a question from a letter to THE SUN of March 5: "Why is it that every half baked notion is immediately baptized

American' by its conceiver?"

May I propound the additional question. Why is it that every half baked word or expression is, as soon as it appears or is have to consent to important political sacrificed heard, baptized "American" or "American- to obtain the money. ism" by lexicographers and editors?

Herewith is a tabulation divided into two

parts. A and B. Section A lists a small of the words used in printing, writing and journalistic activities which were cared for evidence of the rapidity with coined in the United States by Americans words which refer to machines, materials or processes owing their inception and on the map a better demonstration than fluences and conditions which demanded improved facilities for communicating or recording thought. But where is the reporter or lexicographer who by sign or

windjammer

with bells on wise me up

raise the wind

ampity (as slur)

gets my goat

tak (noun)

iynch law

cuts no lee

hit the breeze

handed me a lemor

graft

peeve (verb)

put me hep

typewriter touch operation tabulator printograph single shift spacebar paceband shift key slug double shift limsy (noun linotype backspace (verb) marginal release

beat it! marginal stop never "come back" The alphabetic order of the above is the American alphabet order.

Section B of the tabulation contains similar number of words and expression which writers for print (including those who compile lists of "Americanisms") feel perfectly at liberty to call "American" or part

of the American language.
Why is it that words which are really and indeniably American expressions, which owe their coinage to American genius and heir worldwide dissemination to American enterprise and fecundity; why is it that these are never designated or described as Amer can by lexicographers and reporters?

Why is it that philologic muckrakers and nestfoulers never seem to know the word American except when a label is to be forced on the fugitive argot of prize ring or criminal court, on the raucous flotsam sam of onomatopola? JACOB BACKES. NEW YORK, March 11.

THE MEXICAN DISORDERS. Ramon Corral Equal to the Occasion i Age Incapacitates Diaz.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. that President Taft has despatched troops to the Mexican border, Mexicans would like to know what General Diaz is going to do about settling the internal disorders. Will he proceed with energy to suppress the rebellious traitors now engaged in destroy russu and reach Bamaku, where it will peaceful citizens, or will he allow the United States to do police duty for him? If he is incapacitated by old age there is a man at his side who will gladly take up the task that of General Diaz. That man is Ramon Corral, the brilliant Vice-President, a man o stern methods and a natural commander.

Turkey and Her Neighbors.

Conditions in Turkey continue unsettled and Europe is correspondingly uneasy. The Commit-tee of Union and Progress is the storm centre. I endeavoring to rule the country from beneat the surface. It contemptuously ignores the Sultan, it overrides the Parliament, it uses the Min isters as puppers and knocks them down one by ne if they don't respond easily to the pull on the

After getting rid of Talaat Bey, the Minister of the Interior, and "authorizing" Khaili Bey to succeed him, the committee took up the cases of some of the other members of the Cab Marine, Agriculture, Justice and Finance. By 10 to 13 it voted want of confidence in Halladjian Effendi, Minister of Public Works, and by 26 to 33 want of confidence in Emruliah Effendi, Minister f Public Instruction. Halladjian Bey sent in hi esignation at once. Emruliah had recently re ceived a vote of confidence from the Parliament, so he made a show of resistance. He too was forced to get out in a few days. The ousting of Rifaat Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is regarded as a foregone conclusion. The committee took no vote upon him, but the Young Turk ele nent, it is known, regards him with disfavor. soon as a good embassy, such as London or Paris becomes vacant, it is expected he will be side tracked into it. Hakki Pasha, the Grand Vizier. will then assume the duties of Foreign Minister

The Committee of Union and Progress is absolute master of Turkish politics for the moment It really represents nobody and it is responsible ody. It is living on the memory of its ser vices in upsetting the Hamidian tyranny and in the general judgment of Europe it is showing very little power of constructive government. Its treatment of Ministers, including Prime Ministers, has been marked by caprice, suspicion and jeal-ousy. It is considered certain that Hakki Pasha's turn will come. When he falls, what statesman of any standing will be found to take his place The question generally asked is, How long can resent conditions last?
To Turkey's many troubles at home and abroad

a general state of irritation on the part of Italy has been added. The Governments have never been any too friendly, and jealousy of the United States, largely unfounded, has made matters worse. There is bitterness over the refusal o license for archeological researches to an Italian party and their concession to American explorers. Then, Rome has made up its mind that the this creation of a New France in West
Africa. But under some name the future of this West Africa junction would

As if to make matters worse it is rumored Rome and elsewhere that a great expedition i being organized in Italy to take part in the regula spring rising in Albania. Of course there is nothing official about it. It is to consist of a corps of volunteers captained by Ricciotti Garibaidi, who, urged by the Committee Pro Albania, has Issued an appeal. Several hundred hotheads are reported to have responded. The Italian Government has issued a formal statement that it will rigidly prevent any such expedition being organized or starting, but of course it cannot prevent men from going as individuals in any

The visit of King Peter of Servia to Rome is another disturbing factor. It is described as a highly successful occasion, greatly increasing the friendship between the two Governments. This suggests that Italy is going to dabble in the troubled waters of Balkan politics. Austria, how-ever, is likely to be more worried than Turkey ils. An alliance between Italy and Service would be equivalent to an awkward flank attach in case of the threatened Italo-Austrian wa

ng to pass.
Foreign Secretary Grey's announcement in the House of Commons that Turkey will have to give England the equivalent of her Bagdad railway Berlin, for that matter. Finally, it is understood that Turkey has applied to France for a new 4 per cent. loan of £5,000,000 Turkish (about \$18,000,000) to be secured on customs duties in several villayets in Asia Minor. It is understo that the French Government has consented to negotiations. But if the tone of the Paris papers is truly indicative, the steerers of the Porte wil

Germany's Battle Fleet.

The discussion of the navy budget in the Reichs tag brought out in peculiarly clear cut shape the enormous expansion of the German navy since 1900. In that year the entire fleet consisted of cleven ships of the line, with a total of 97,094 tons; ten armored gunboats, totalling 12,931 tons; ten large cruisers, 69,901 tons, and (wenty-eight small ones,41,577 tons; sixteen school ships, three gunboats and twelve transports,

At the close of last year the fleet included The strange thing is that posterity as not made up for the blindness of his Nigeria, frankly confessed their ignoriver gunboats, ten schoolships and twelve trans-ports, a total of 123 fighting ships, with a total displacement of 715.189 tons. To this must be added 136 seagoing torpedo boats, 38 coast tor pedo boats and tweive submarines. Of these vessels four are Dreadnoughts of 18,500 tons and pward, already in active service. Four more

Dreadnoughts are being built.

Against this force England has sixty one first lass armored ships, of which eleven belong to the Dreadnought class. She has 35 armore crulsers, 80 protected crulsers, 4 unprotected one 159 destroyers, 120 torpedo boats, 17 torped gunboats, and 66 submarines, a fighting force of 553 ships, displacing 1,983,000 tons. It is wort noting, however, that in his statement in the House of Commons a couple of weeks ago, in which he admitted that Germany had not accelerated her construction programme, Mr. Regi naid McKenna, the First Lord of the Admiralty only claimed a prospective superiority of three Dreadnoughts over Germany at the date when her programme is carried out, unless some ne teffort is made by England.

The Sickness of Portugal.

An English correspondent who has been in vestigating conditions in Portugal says that the country is truly sick and her greatest dange that the present leaders of opinion actually that the present leaders of opinion actually be-lieve that wordy nostrums will cure her. At this moment, he says, 50 per cent, of the soil of the compares to China's likin. On the other hand the national resources of et

country are great and the people are hones; hard working and intelligent. What is needed is energetle development work, prosecuted by local of ficials, local capital and local energy. latter of these are, unfortunately, all but lacking, while the officials are tied up by a system of centraitzation which forbids even so small an im provement as the blowing up of a rock ir the fliver an elaborate correspondence with Lisbon and official authorization therefron

The fault of the Republican Government seem to be that its members think there is magic in the mere name. President Brags, for instance. appears to believe that formal change from monarchy to republic without real change of spirit or system will work a coe of the country lils. He is quoted as saying:

"Portugal will show the world a true republi based on the recitude of the national conscience. It will restore the glorious traditions of this great people and inaugurate a new era of prosperity by land and sea. The revolution had to be republic had become for us a moral necessity."

So he seems to ignore the material needs of the situation. In contrast with his rosy expectations there is a terrible amount of pessi the country. This is expressed by s

Christo, a politician on the other side, who says:
"Indiscipline, a peculiar possession of this
semi African race which we call Portuguese, has many and deep roots. It existed under absolutism, it existed under constitutionalism, and i exists under the republic. Constitutionalism with its formulæ, incomprehensible to the gree mass of the people, has not lessened this it has increased it, and a reputhe work of constitutionalism. indiscipline to tegenerate into anarchy.

Agriculturists Against Income Tax.

While M. Caillaux has gone back into the French Ministry, taking the portfolio of Fluance again, the fight against his famous income tax bill con-tinues unabated. This time it is the agriculturists who are protesting.

At the forty-second annual session of the So ciety of Cultivators of France, held in Paris re-cently, resolutions were adopted condemning cently, resolutions were adopted condemning the bill for its suppression of departmental and communal assessments and for protested against the personal aspect which taxation assumes under this method, and agains the abandonment by Parliament of the principle

of direct taxation upon property which for

It further urged that while reforming the exist ing fiscal system the Parliament should at itself to reducing the expenses of the State.

Flourishing British Finances.

An interesting statement regarding the working of the new Finance act was made a few days ago in the Committee of Ways and Means of the British House of Commons by Mr. Hobbouse, representing the Treasury. He told the committee that at o time the uncollected revenue of 1909-10 had amounted to about £26,248,000 but that the whole of the deficit was wiped out in July last and that instead of a surplus of £2,970,000 as the Chancellor of the Exchequer had anticipated a surplus of £4,300,000 was expected for the fiscal year. This would be merged in the finances of 1900-10. The tial ones.

The Alsace-Lorraine Constitution In spite of the declarations by Chancellor vor Bethmann-Hollweg that the imperial Governmen would accept no modification of the so-called Constitution for Alsace-Lorraine now under consideration by the Reichstag, it is believed tha very material modifications will be made before

very material modifications will be made before the instrument is enacted. The committee which has been considering it has made sweeping amendments tending to a reduction of the Kai-ser's power in the annexed territory, and now the issue has passed into German politics. The jealousy of the other States toward Prussia has become aroused and many of the parlia mentary groups are denouncing the measure a virtually turning the territory over to that king

to be abandoned or else the entire Constituti to be abandoned or else the entire Constitution will have to be dropped for the present.

The latter conclusion seems hardly probable. The mere proposal of the Constitution has stirred up great agitation both in the provinces and in France, and the only method of turning this to good account or in fact of making it harmless to make some concession in the line of selfgovernment which will meet the views of th

able ceremony took place in Paris. A number of patriotic bodies of veterans of the War of 187 and a large body of school children paraded be-fore the statue of Strasburg in Paris, decorated it with wreaths and flowers, and listened to patriotic addresses. The processionists uncoas they passed the m given with the national flag. The whole proceed-ings were conducted in a mournful slience which was shared by the great crowd of spectators.

BIG BROTHERS.

A Protestant Organization Which Catholic Wishes Catholics to Imitate.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One the Big Brothers started some time ago by members of the Protestant Church of this city, or fail to recognize the excellent in the Children's Court, and the good results obtained by the sacrifice of time money and energy to the reclamation of boys brought before the court for offences sentimental socialists (and all socialists characteristic of youth. The Big Brothers are sentimentalists, inasmuch as they fall take charge of these small boys, make them companions, friends and comrades, and draw their thoughts away from the evi pursuits in which they have started and nake them realize that life holds many attractions and that there is a bright future his individual case may be.

What puzzles me, however, is that a similar organization has not been started by young men of the Roman Catholic faith have energy and time at their command, and I would like to urge upon them the need of forming an organization on similar lines to that adopted by their Protestant brethren, and to give it a trial and see whether the outcome will not be as successful and as gratifying as it has been to those working at present for the Protestants.

I feel confident that it is only necessary for some one to start this properly to secure the cooperation of many who will be quickly interested in the work and who are even now ready to join in it if they only opportunity or the organization was in existence

The New York Catholic Club contains many men who are just fitted by intelligence, knowledge and education for a scheme of this sort and who I am sure would be willing to give both their time and their the fat volume; indeed, the preface, not the money to a cause of this sort. There is no of the Protestant faith has swollen to over 500 representatives, good hearted, well meaning, kind and ready comrades, ever ready to help and assist their poorer and

I venture to ask you to print this appeal. feeling sure that it will bear good fruit and kindly on the Continent as a benevolent that the result will quickly show that young Catholic men are not without interest in the grandpa getting off his little harmless fate of those who have fallen by the wayside and only need a helping hand, a brave word will eventually make them worthy citizens, honorable fathers and respectable members of the community in which they live. GLOSTER ARMSTRONG.

NEW YORK, March 11.

Specimens.

From an interview with Mr. Roosexett in the Wash-Turning to the Post reporter the former President said, with all the seriousness he could command:

"I should like to suggest that the Washington Post start a movement to urge on dramatist who gave us "The Shadow of the Glen," "Riders to the Sea," "The Well country is uncultivated and 75 per cent. of the inhabitants are liliterate. The national debt has increased outrageously, trade is hampered by petty restrictions and a fiscal system which he compares to China's likin. Smithsonian Institution. That collection embraces many rare and valuable animals In one or two instances there are specimens that cannot be found in the collection of two any of the natural history museums of the

> The specimens were collected and presented to the American people for their education, pleasure and profit. I should like to see that collection handsomely mounted and placed on exhibition. If gress I would not care if I were placarded in effigy over each case by some of my critics, who probably would take advantage of the opportunity if it were offered to them

will be valueless, from an educational viewpoint. The collection is worth far more than it would cost properly to mount it. But the specimens on exhibition and animals owned by any museum in the world All the specimens were sent from Africa in perfect condition, and must be so still if they have been properly handled. We sen the collection, to make sure that they would appear lifelike when mounted

Popular Interest in Theology.

radiction to the popular impression that Chris ian people no longer are interested in the that they listen impatiently to its oreasional dis-cussion in sermons, that they persistently absent themselves from church attendance when such subjects are discussed, I am interested attention to the Wednesday night theological lec-tures at present being delivered in St. Agnes; Chapel, in West Ninety-second street, by the Rev Dr. Manning, the rector of Trinity Church.
With no further attraction than a deeply considered lecture upon a theological subject, deliv-

ered in a clear but simple manner, this grea church has been packed to the doors the la to me, to the fact that the people have not lost their interest in theology, that they prefer sound doctrine to the so-called brief, bright and breesy address for their Lenten instruction.

I write also that others who may not have heard

of these lectures may avail themselves of thi NEW YORK March 11.

THUNDER AND TREACLE.

A collective title for his three newly pub lished plays might be "The Shewing-up of Bernard Shaw." Never before has the real Shaw appeared so free from disguise as a flibbertigibhet, scarecrow, poseur and immoralist as in this volume, which contains "The Doctor's Dilemma," "Getting Married" and "The Shewing-up of Blanco Posnet." And the real Shaw turns out to be a kindly, humorous old fellow, a reactionary chock full of old fashioned notions and fairly exuding sentiment of the approved English variety. From a too long residence in London he has lost his irresponsibility, his Celtic sense of total cost of old age pensions would soon be £12.
700,000. This would be partly offset by relief to
the poor rates which would be not less than £1.300,000 for actual paupers and £300,000 for potena man of soggy certitudes. Chesterton a man of soggy certitudes. Chesterton has outparadoxed him, Wells plays the rôle of Macchiavelli in better tune. Sad ending for a man who might have become the ghost of Samuel Butler. He is rich famous and a fribble; and like all professional socialists when the test of selfless ess is applied, his earth theory explodes with the roar of a pin pricked bladder. In a word. Shaw is at last a normal human

And how delightfully mediæval are his opinions. In "The Doctor's Dilemma" he mocks at vaccination, vivisection, the virtue of antitoxins, the viciousness of drugs, and votes for women. It sounds dom. The Catholic Centre is leading in the fight against the appointment of a Stattbalter by the Kalser, and whatever method of choice may be finally adopted it seems likely that this will have naturally despises the artist, and therefore hastens to present him as the typical fascinating scamp, as seen through the eyes of mid-Victorian fiction writers. Mr. Podspap could not have assumed a more philistine attitude. You suspect in "Getting Married" that Mr. Shaw has been reading too much Eugène Brieux. but this is not the case. Brieux, for whose plays Shaw has written a preface, deals with unpleasant actualities; his conemporary across the Channel never does, Shaw believes in marriage, approvingly pats St. Paul on the shoulder, and if he avows the ceremony a makeshift it is because better days are coming. The divorce laws of Great Britain are not in such a muddle as those in the United States, hence Shaw believes they should be. He is hot for easy divorces, a vegetable diet and rigid temperance legislation. No worse puritan and tyrant could be well imagined than this same G. B. S. if cannot but be struck by the efficiency and ever he achieved political power. But perfectness of the organization known as the sanctity of the matrimonial tie must be maintained, he asset s. When women get the vote, then marriage as an institution will meet its fate. The play itself is a roaring knockabout farce comedy.

Now, isn't this very old fashioned? This leader of modern movements, like back on fairy tales and fables), will not look life squarely in the face, but views it through romantic spectacles. He once wittily remarked, and he can't help being witty even when he doesn't intend to be, that the romantic temperament is the old maid's temperament. There you have painted in one masterly stroke the character of Shaw by Shaw.

And how you rub your eyes after reading "The Shewing-up of Blanco Posnet." a half baked Bret Harte fantasy treated in the topsy-turvy method of W.S. Gilbert and spiced after the familiar blasphemous manner of any old time camp meeting revivalist! The English play censor must e totally lacking in humor to have forbidden the performance of this childish and sentimental episode. A lady with a past and a present, but no future, copiously weeps at the sight of an infant's hand; every one weeps, the stage drips; and the language, supposedly Americanese, is evolved from Mr. Shaw's subcon-

scious self. But it is amusing.

The prefaces take up the major part of play's the thing. They are worth reading. reason why the Roman Catholics in New though if the plays are, then the prefaces York should be behind the Protestants in are superfluous; either the one or the tons; seven armored gunboats, 7,720 tons; sixteen large cruisers, 149,400 tons; forty-two small cruisers, 149,400 tons; forty-two small cruisers, 18,903 tons; six gunboats, 5,500 tons; three cruisers, 18,903 tons; six gunboats, 5,500 tons; three cruisers, 18,903 tons; six gunboats, ten schoolships and twelve transsaid that Bernard Shaw was only the well funny man in a boarding house; a witty enough characterization for a writer who pretends to an absence of humor in his makeup. Yes, but Mr. Shaw's boarding house is all England, and if they treat him quips, he is in England taken seriously. even when he jests. He is pouring out for and a little encouragement to bring them the guileless and uncritical reading public back to the straight and narrow course that of England small doses of Ibsen, Nietzthe guileless and uncritical reading public sche, Marx and Brieux. They wouldn't harm a child in the cradle, yet numerous disciples feel devilish and immoral after swallowing this decoction of mother's mi'k and ipecac. Somehow or other Plea for an Appropriation to Mount His under alien skies his thunder turns to

treacle.

What he might have become, what plays he might have written-real plays, n country lyceum discussions punctuated by horse collar humor-shall not be considered. That other Irishman, the poet and stalking horses for stale theories or mouthpieces to advertise himself. Synge today is Ireland's greatest dramatist, not Shaw, who, as Henley said of Meredith. "writes with the pen of a great artist in his left hand and the razor of a spiritual suicide in his right. He is the master and the victim of a monstrous cleverness which is neither to hold nor to bind." And more's the pity.

St. Patrick's Birthplace

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir, "D. D., LL. D." in his letter on St. Patrick's birthplace printed in THE SUN of March 10 says toward the end: "The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn in his 'Live of the Saints' says that the body of the saint was

I am in a position to say that Dr. McGiynn did not write the work accredited to him. I am his nephew. Perhaps it is due to such inaccuracies that poor St. Patrick even at this late day is denied the ordinary courtesy of a birthplace NEW YORK, March 11. CHARLES WHELAN

The Oldest M. P. From the Westminster Gazette

In a short while Mr. Samuel Young, M. P., will enter on his ninetieth year. He is the oldest man in the House of Commons, though it is hard to believe it, for he is wonderfully active. Mr. Young was halled the other day by an old friend. who congratulated him on looking so well "for man who must be at least 75." With a twink! in his eye the ageu M. P. repiled: "Yes, I am at least 75, for in a short time I celebrate my eight; ninth birthday." He has sat in Parliament since

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If I were

If He Were Caliph.

President of the United States I would banish the music of Bach and Wagner, I would man t a penal offence to quote Emerson or Stand NEW YORK, March 11.

Scotch Broth.

The Three Witches were making the broth "Gee." muttered Macbeth, "can this be a cooking

Herewith he hastily fled.